

WANTED CAPITOL

ANT THEN SHOOT MOR- GAN IN HIS HOME

ED TERRIBLE THING

Hold Wife and Children of Hostages Until Husband... Capt- to Billings Severely Damaged— Confession of Holt.

Mrs. J. P. Morgan and the Morgan children were to be held as hostages in their own home and killed with dynamite if J. P. Morgan refused to use his influence to stop the exportation of war munitions.

"My plan," said Holt, "was to get hold of Mrs. Morgan and the children and take them into an upstairs room and lock the door."

Holt then tried to tell Commissioner Woods about the terrible slaughter resulting from the war. He said that he knew Mr. Morgan and that he had been in the room with him and of a hole-in-the-door and have the food stored in through it.

"See this gun?" he demanded. "I have another one." Holt pressed the muzzle of the weapon, backed into the hallway, Holt following.

"The struggle was the worst I have ever seen," Holt said. "The pistol was taken from Holt's fingers and he was taken by the butler and other servants, who were running at the sound of the shots, until he offered no further resistance."

Thomas Tunney, captain of the bomb and anarchist's squad of New York detectives, and William E. Lyster, the justice of the peace before whom Holt was arraigned late Saturday, obtained the confession.

Holt had ascertained by tests that the acid would eat its way through the cork in about one hour. Therefore, he estimated that the bomb would explode about midnight.

Holt walked calmly and collectedly, but he was shaking. He had been shot in the chest, but he was not hurt.

WHITE MAN IS MURDERED; GEORGIA NEGROES LYNCHED

Mob of 500 Men Take Vengeance on Two Who Are Said to be Innocent.

Two negroes are known to have been shot to death by a mob Sunday night near Round Oak and Wayside, two villages about thirty miles from Macon, Ga., and authorities Monday began a search for others who are missing.

Telephone wires leading to the villages were cut during the night and news of the killings did not become known until early Monday morning when sheriff's deputies arrived with three negroes who were being held in connection with the killing of Silas Turner, a young farmer whose death precipitated the outbreak of race feeling.

Turner went to the home of W. H. King, a negro, near Round Oak, to collect a bill from one of several other negroes who were there. A dispute resulted during which the farmer was shot with a pistol. The negroes fled.

Turner's body was found later by friends, who were searching for him. Plans were made to avenge his death and, according to the sheriff's deputies, fully five hundred persons composed the mob. The three negroes brought to Macon have their names as Willie Gordon, Squire Thomas and Scott Farrar. They were found by the officers before the mob learned their whereabouts.

An armed posse of about one hundred farmers Monday continued their search of more than twenty-four hours for John Richey and Thomas Brooks, two negroes, believed responsible for the murder at Grays, in Jones county of Silas Turner, a prominent Jones county planter.

The two negroes killed Sunday night are now believed to have had no connection with the shooting which resulted in Turner's death. The men were Willie Green and his son. Willie Gordon, one of the negroes brought to Macon for safe keeping, said to have confessed to the Jones county authorities that he saw the fatal shooting. He accuses Thomas Brooks, a negro yob at large, with being the murderer.

According to Gordon's confession, Turner went to the negro's home near Round Oak, seeking to collect a bill. The negro was not there. Brooks and two other negroes, according to Gordon, plotted to kill Mr. Turner when he returned. Mr. Turner returned again in a few moments and while he attempted to enter another room, Brooks, it is said, shot him in the back of the head, killing Turner instantly.

At first the police thought the dynamite played a minor role in his death. When they listened in undisguised amazement to the story he told of the Washington bomb's construction, they concluded that he possessed a knowledge of the dynamite.

At the day he openly admitted he had gone to the Morgan home with the intention of remaining there until Mr. Morgan did something to end the European war. He wanted Mr. Morgan to prevent the further export of war munitions.

CAPTAIN AND 12 OF CREW KILLED BY SUBMARINE

German Shells Damage British Steamship and Kill Several of Those on Board.

The British steamship Anglo-Californian, of 7,333 tons gross, bound from Montreal, arrived at Queenstown, England, Monday with a number of dead on board as the result of being shelled by a German submarine.

Twelve men were killed on the Anglo-Californian, including the captain. Eight injured men were landed at Queenstown.

GERMANS ATTACK FRENCH WITH RENEWED VIGOR

French Report Loss of Trenches Two Third Mile Front But Gain Has Stopped.

German assaults in force on the French lines are continuing and have been successful in regaining ground previously lost on a front two-thirds of a mile between Fe-En-Haye and the Moselle. The French official statement Monday admits this, while recording the breakdown of attacks along other parts of the front. The statement says:

"North of Arras two attempted enemy attacks, each preceded by a violent bombardment were checked by us Sunday night. One was directed particularly against our positions in front of Souchez. The Germans came on several times from their trenches, armed with grenades and bombs, but we compelled them to withdraw, leaving many dead. The other took place at the labyrinth but it was stopped at once.

Sunday afternoon and evening the Germans assumed the offensive along a front of about three miles stretching from Fey-En-Haye to the Moselle. East of Fey-En-Haye, as well as in the western section of the forest of the Le Pretre along a front of two-thirds of a mile, they were successful, after a very violent bombardment, in again gaining a footing in their old lines recently taken by us. In spite of the vigor of their action, however, they found it impossible to move beyond these lines.

"Further east, on a line running from La Croix-Des-Prees to the village of Riept, on the Moselle, a German attack resulted in complete failure and the enemy suffered very heavy losses.

"There is nothing of importance to report from the rest of the front."

EIGHTY AMERICAN SOLDIERS CHASE 40 MEXICAN BANDITS

Looters Raided a Ranch and Killed Two American Citizens Near Harlingen, Texas.

A dispatch from Houston, Texas, says that has been received there on Monday that eighty United States regulars left Harlingen, Texas, Monday afternoon in pursuit of forty Mexican bandits who were reported to have raided a ranch near Harlingen, Texas, and killed two American citizens.

FACE FOUR FRONTS

TEUTONS ARE STEADILY CLOSING IN UPON WARSAW

STRIKE AGAIN AT VERDUN

Vital Point in French Line Selected for Attack—Dardanelles Reports are Unofficial—Italian Progress is Slow But Steady Towards Trent and Trieste.

The military expert of The New York Times reviews the war: The past week has seen a marked advance of the Teuton allies in their project of clearing Galicia of the Russian. The progress had been slower than for six weeks previous due to the stubborn resistance of the Russian troops and to their counter-attacks, but the relentless pressure of men and guns was too strong to be withstood.

After the fall of Lemberg the Germans apparently sent large forces southeast to take the positions on the Dniester. These forces, before they accomplished their object, were roughly handled by the Russians who were waiting for them, and it is among them that the most serious losses have occurred.

The temporary check to their advance against the Dniester front caused a shift in the point of attack. A comparative lull in the fighting and a lull in the Russian line along the Stryl-Tarnopol road at Chodorof and an attempt to advance southeast from Lemberg along the Lemberg-Brzezany railroad.

But the defensive strength of the Russians was underestimated. The Teutons could make no headway at either point. The Teutons, however, continued to force the fighting and again launched a terrific attack on the Dniester line, particularly between Halicz and the small town of Chodorof to the west, and it was along this line that the passage of the Dniester was forced.

This necessarily affected the line to the north, which in turn took up a new defensive position along the Gniza Lipa river, about fifteen miles to the east. By making this retreat in time the Russians undoubtedly saved themselves great losses in both men and artillery.

Following this retirement the Russian line east of Lemberg was also forced back to the line of the Bug river, a stream almost as great in defensive possibilities as the Dniester. It was not to be expected, however, that the Russian would stand long behind the Gniza Lipa, as its defensive strength is not to be compared with the Dniester.

If they could not hold the Dniester how much less could they hold the Gniza Lipa. As a matter of fact, the Russian line was broken and they were forced to the river to the country between the Gniza Lipa and the Zlota Lipa.

North of Lemberg, on the line between Kielce and Rawa Ruska, the Russian line has also been driven back, in the most part it is

NAVAL BATTLE IN BALTIC; REPORTS ARE IN CONFLICT

Germans and Russians Both Claim to Have Chased the "Emmy's" Squadrons.

Petrograd reports: "The morning of July 2, along the parallel of the Cestegarn lighthouse, on the east coast of the island of Gothland, our cruisers encountered in a fog two enemy light cruisers and some torpedo boats and engaged them in battle.

"At nine o'clock in the morning a German cruiser, badly damaged, lowered her flag and ran ashore. The other cruiser and the torpedo boats fled.

"At ten o'clock our squadron encountered the armored cruiser Roon, one light cruiser and two torpedo boats and renewed the battle.

"At ten-thirty o'clock the enemy began to retire to the south. During the retreat the enemy was joined by another light cruiser. This vessel was attacked by our cruisers and pursuit ceased.

"After the battle our squadron was unsuccessfully attacked by submarines."

Berlin reports: The plucky fight of the German layer Albatross against four Russian cruisers of the armored class and what is charged by German naval officers as a Russian violation of Swedish neutrality, claimed attention at Berlin Saturday.

According to Swedish and Spanish reports the Albatross in a dense fog lost sight of accompanying small cruisers and suddenly was attacked by four big ships. The mine layer fought desperately for several hours, but was driven towards the Swedish coast and finally entered Swedish waters.

The Russians, it is said, continued firing long after the Albatross entered Swedish territory. The Oestegarn lighthouse was hit and the keeper was compelled to flee. The Albatross was hit about thirty times. Lieut. Loewenberg and twenty-seven men were killed and many others were wounded. One shell entered the ship hospital, killing ten wounded men and fatally wounding a doctor.

The Russian cruisers, after the action with the Albatross, were engaged by one large warship and several small German cruisers off the coast and disappeared, hotly pursued by the Germans.

HANDLES \$500,000,000 TO BUY WAR MUNITIONS

Most of the Ammunition is Being Made and Payments as Yet Have Been Small.

In explanation of the part J. P. Morgan and company had taken in the furnishing of war munitions and supplies for the European nations at war, it has been stated authoritatively at New York that the firm had handled more than five hundred million dollars worth of contracts for the accounts of foreign governments since the war began.

Of this amount about four hundred million dollars worth has been purchased for the British since the Morgan firm was appointed agents for Great Britain in this country and fifty thousand dollars worth for the French contracted for within the last month. The Morgan firm having been appointed by the French government to act in the same capacity as it does for the British government.

About one-half of the total amount contracted for in this country represents contracts for ammunition, shells, powder and the like, but of the whole amount of ammunition contracted for only a small part, it was stated, had been forwarded to the purchasers. The remainder is being manufactured.

The Morgan firm's commission for placing the contracts was said to be on a sliding scale which began at two per cent, and decreased in proportion to the magnitude of the contracts.

It was explained that of the total of four hundred and fifty million dollars worth worth of war supplies contracted for by the Morgan firm only a small proportion had been paid, although advances have been made to some firms.

This explanation was given to correct the impression that the large purchases of war supplies had been responsible for the fall in foreign exchange. The low quotations were due, it was stated, to enormous purchases in this country of grain and foodstuffs.

SIX LARGE MERCHANTMEN SUNK BY SUBMARINES

German U-Boats are Very Active on Saturday—Tonnage Destroyed, 16,600.

German submarines are increasingly active. Saturday six vessels were destroyed. The British steamer Cradgar, 3,286 tons gross, was sunk Saturday by a torpedo fired by a German submarine. The crew was landed at Plymouth. The steamer was 325 feet long, forty-eight feet beam and had a depth of twenty-three feet. She was built in 1901 and was owned by the Craig Line Steamship company, Ltd., of Leith.

The British steamship Gadsby, 3,497 tons gross, was sunk Saturday by a German submarine. The crew was landed at Moville, Ireland.

FACE GREAT PERIL

GERMANS MAY CAPTURE WARSAW UNLESS SLAVS FIGHT

FORCING ARMIES APART

Linsengen and Mackensen Strive to Separate Czar's Forces—Russian Fortresses Will Fall Before End of War—If Germans Maintain Their Rate of Advance.

The Russian retreat in Galicia continued. The Austro-German forces are advancing toward the Zolota Lipa river in full pursuit. The latest German official statement says that under pressure of the Germans the Russians are vacating their positions from Narajow to Miasto, and farther north from Kamionka, twenty-three miles northeast of Lemberg, to Krylow, just over the border in southern Russian Poland.

On the Bug river the situation is unchanged. Field Marshal von Mackensen's armies are advancing with the object, military experts believe, of driving a wedge into the Russian center and dislodging the Russians from the Vistula, forcing them back over the Bug. This would split the Russian armies.

Berlin: Gen. von Linsengen's army is in full pursuit of the Russian forces who are retiring toward the Zlota Lipa river in Galicia and has forced them to evacuate their positions in the regions of Miasto and Krylow.

London: At a rate estimated at five miles a day Gen. von Mackensen's German forces are still swinging northward in Galicia and Poland in a colossal and daring endeavor to drive a wedge into the Russian center and dislodge the Russians from the Vistula river and force them back over the Bug, thus splitting the grand duke's forces into two sections with thousands of acres of swamp and marsh lands between them.

If the Austro-Germans can continue their progress another week, even the British press admits the Russians will have to give up Warsaw, and with it the whole line. Meanwhile the Germans are massing more troops in the Baltic provinces and the recent encounter there indicates a co-ordinate naval action, but it is possible that the sea operations were only a feint.

In southeast Galicia the Russians are fighting tenaciously and have the advantage of a remarkable series of parallel ridges along the Gniza Lipa and the Austro-German advance is likely to be costly.

Thus on their two extreme wings the Russians appear to be firm, and where they are retreating, it still is claimed, their retirement is orderly and accompanied by vigorous rear guard operations. The Austro-Germans advancing in the center, moreover, are getting deeper into a country covered with forests and streams and barren of railways between the middle Vistula and the Bug—natural advantages to the Russians, military writers here emphasize. They point out, too, the daily lengthening chain of Austro-German communications, which brings an added burden to the Teutonic allies.

Some of the British public think the time has come for Great Britain

to enter the war.